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DEWEY COMES INSIDE THE GATES

A Royal Welcome Accorded Our Naval Hero on His Arrival.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM INSIDE THE HARBOR.

The Olympia Steams Into Port Amid the Thunderous Salutes of the Great Warships and the Wild Cheers of the Men Who Man Them.

New York, Special.—Admiral George Dewey arrived off New York at dawn Tuesday and the Olympia is now anchored in American waters in the light of Sandy Hook. The first shout of welcome was from the pilots and crew of a pilot boat, No. 7, 15 miles south of the Hook lightship. It happened to be Pilot John Peterson's turn, and at 5:30 a. m., he was put aboard the Olympia and brought her around the Hook into the lower bay. The marine observers along the coast had sighted the Olympia in the first light of the morning. The shore batteries of Fort Hancock, manned by gunners called from breakfast, let loose seventeen guns. The flagship replied with twenty-one guns and let drop her anchor not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock is moored. The admiral was in his own country again after 23 months absence. The pilot had brought aboard Sunday papers and a reporter of the Associated Press was received by the admiral in a cabin littered by the illustrated Dewey editions, which, together made hundreds in black and white and in colors, all concerning the great admiral and the preparations made to receive him.

"It almost saddens me," he said, "to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification is immense and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I did not know, I did not really perceive until this morning, the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. The governors of many States are coming to see me, and troops from Florida, Georgia and other far away States are on their way to take part in receiving me."

The admiral said that he felt tired, but he did not look so. His complexion is a clear bronze, his hazel eyes bright, his bearings brisk and rather jaunty. Some deep lines are under his eyes and around his mouth, but his voice is singularly clear and pleasant.

New York, Special.—Through frolicking white caps, the Olympia steamed up the lower bay Wednesday, and passed through the picturesque strait, guarded by Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, amid the booming of guns, and there, inside the city gates, Admiral Dewey and his gallent tars received the thunderous welcome of the steel walled men-of-war as their stately ship glided up to her position at the head of the column, there to remain until the great naval pageant starts on Friday. Never perhaps, did a triumphant warrior returning from a victorious campaign receive a more impressive welcome. Although thousands upon thousands witnessed it from shore, balconies, windows or housetops, and the man-of-war anchorage at Tompkinsville, where the fleet lay, fairly swarmed with tugs, yachts and steamers, and every sort of harbor craft, all jet black with wild, cheering, exulting people, and the towering white walls of the city beyond were brave with a million welcoming flags, to-day's greeting to Dewey was the greeting of his comrades of the navy. And it was eminently fitting that his comrades in arms should have the first chance at him whom the millions are waiting to honor.

The people will begin to get at him on Friday and Saturday. To outward appearances, the welcome he received from the fleet was strictly professional. One can find the salutes, the trumpet flourishes, the drum ruffles, the parading of the marine guard and all the rest of the ceremonies done in his honor described in the naval regulations as due to one of his rank. But that only impressed the mind the more, because even naval regulations, rigorous and inelastic as they are, could not restrain the pent-up enthusiasm when it broke forth, as it did occasionally, in rounds of cheers, any more than it could the bell cords of the joy-mad people aboard the excursion boats. Cheerings is not permitted by the naval regulations aboard men-of-war, but no reproof followed these breaches of discipline.

The grassy heights of both Wadsworth and Hamilton were thronged with spectators as the Olympia approached the Narrows. Suddenly a tongue of red flame leaped from the granite side of Fort Wadsworth, and like the recoil came a streak of fire from the granite wall on the opposite side. Then, alternately, from each side, came the deafening roar of an admiral's salute of 17 guns.

Slowly and majestically the Olympia passed the smoke-wreathed forts, answering the salute gun for gun until she became so enveloped in her own smoke that it seemed she might have broken her steam chest. Then she pushed through the smoke curtain and stood revealed before the admiring gaze of the whole Atlantic squadron, waiting at anchor off Tompkinsville to receive her. Every bit of brass and gilt on every ship of the receiving column had been burnished, every spot on the white hulls painted over and every marine and sailor knew he was expected to look his best

Wreck on C. & O.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train No. 1 ran into an open switch near White Sulphur Springs, Monday night, and struck a freight train standing on the siding damaging both engines. Robert Garrison, a tramp, riding between the engine and tender, was killed. Colonel August a passenger was thrown from his berth and sustained a broken leg. It is believed the switch was maliciously tampered with.

Two Englishmen Get Away.

Manila, By Cable.—Two Englishmen, who had been held by the insurgents since June, have arrived at Angeles. They report that the Filipino Congress has resolved that the fourteen American prisoners shall be surrendered on Wednesday or Thursday. They have, however, no information as to the whereabouts of Capt. Chas. M. Rockfeller, of the Nineteenth Infantry, who disappeared in April last, and of whom no trace has been discovered. They assert that three Americans who were captured by the rebels, are acting as officers in the insurgent army.

The Insurgents' Prisoners.

Manila, By Cable.—The American authorities have declined the request of General Jaramillo, the Spanish officer, who is settling Spain's military affairs in the Philippine Islands, to send a vessel under the Spanish flag to collect the Spanish prisoners at insurgent ports, as stipulated by the Filipinos, on the ground that the ports are closed, that such a step, therefore, would be unlawful and because they refused to accept the Filippinos' dictation.

Will Stand by Its Bargain.

Bloemfontein, By Cable.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has unanimously resolved to instruct the government to use every means to insure peace without violating the honor or independence of the Free State or the Transvaal. In a further resolution the Volksraad declared its opinion that war would be criminal, but asserted that come what might, the Free State would faithfully fulfill its obligations to the Transveal, in virtue of the existing political alliance.

GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Foundation for the Publication of Historical Monographs.

President Alderman, of the University seems full of enthusiasm and hope over the splendid opening at the University and the increased attendance at all of our schools.

"Prosperity that expresses itself in overflowing schools and colleges," he said, "is the right sort of prosperity. The University has a right to feel that it has stimulated and contributed somewhat toward this educational activity and it knows that it will be made stronger and more helpful by reason of it."

The doctor expresses especial pleasure in the new growth and promise of the A. and M. College under the resourceful and energetic management of President Winston and predicted for the institutich a career of great usefulness in our industrial life.

"The Baptists of the State, too," he added, "are to be congratulated warmly upon the auspicious opening of their college for women. They have, through effort and sacrifice, created an institution which is destined to become a potent factor in the social and cultured life of the State."

Returning to the University and its plans, Dr. Alderman spoke of the reception given Friday night by the Y. M. C. A. to the new students. It was given in Commons Hall, and was attended by 217 new students—a small college in itself. The total enrollment thus far has reached 461, just exactly the high water mark of the ante-bellum period in 1858. The total enrollment for the new year will go beyond 500, as many more are yet to come."

Mr. James Sprunt, a scholarly and able citizen of Wilmington, has established a foundation at the University by which the Historical department will be enabled to publish yearly historical monographs relating to North Carolina and American history.

They will be known as the "James Sprunt Monographs," and they will be under the editorial supervision of Dr. Battle.

Mr. J. B. Lloyd has offered a prize for the best paper on the "Government Ownership of railroads."

Confederate Veterans.

Office of Confederate Veterans' Association of North Carolina.

September 30, 1899.

The next annual meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of North Carolina will take place in the Senate chamber of the Capitol on Wednesday, October 18th, at 8 p. m.

All Confederate veterans, whether members of organized camps or associations or not, are cordially invited. Camps of United Confederate Veterans are respectfully requested to send representatives, and to forward lists of their members for enrollment if such has not been done. Subjects of interest to the veterans of North Carolina will be discussed at the meeting.

By order of General J. S. Carr, President.

C. B. DENSON, Secretary.

Prisoner Shot in Cell.

Winston, N. C., Special.—Masked parties broke into the county jail at Winston, Hertford county, Friday night, September 29th, and shot one Robert Vaughan, under suspicion of barn burning. Vaughan will die. The doors were broken down and the prisoner was shot at least three times. Vaughan was committed several weeks ago by a justice of the peace under circumstantial evidence. He was in an iron cell. The act is greatly deplored.

State Notes.

Durham county will pay taxes on more than ten million dollars this year.

A complete roster of the North Carolina volunteers in the American-Spanish war is now being prepared in the adjutant general's office, and will be published some time this year, probably in December. It will contain the name, the address at the time of enlistment, the date of enlistment and mustering out, also rank of every man who served in any of the North Carolina volunteer regiments.

Mr. Hales, the representative of Ashley, Bailey & Co., told an Observer reporter this morning that the silk mill is now complete and ready for the start. All the machinery has been put in place and the raw material is now on the way. When in full operation, which he says will be in less than two weeks, over 300 colored hands will be employed. A majority of these hands have already been selected.—Fayetteville Observer.

Friday night Ben Wilkerson, a distiller, shot Ben Jennings, a white employe, through or near the stomach. Jennings is dangerously, if not fatally, wounded. The shooting occurred at Wilkerson's distillery, three miles from Greensboro.

Wake Forest had, at the last session the largest representation in the Seminary student body of all the colleges. The registration of students stands today 246, which number is 25 in advance of that of the preceding year.

The Southern's cotton platform at Selma, caught fire Saturday morning about 2 o'clock, and some eight or ten bales were burned. There was much cotton on the platform, but the flames were extinguished before they could spread to it.

Brief Mention.

It is reported that a body of armed Phils have raided the country near Khergoum and that the police and two companies of native infantry from Baroda overtook the Phils, with whom they had a fierce encounter. The raiders are said to have lost 200 in killed and wounded.

Owing to the failure of the crops in the province of Santa Clara, many families in the country districts around Trinidad, it is said are starving. It is added that all the cats and dogs there, and even guanas and snakes have been eaten.

ALL HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

The Nation Greets the Returning Hero.

MILES UPON MILES OF PEOPLE

Line up in Holiday Parade to Welcome the Victorious Admiral to His Native Land. The Order of Parade.

New York, Special.—No Roman conquerer returned to his triumph of barbaric splendor, no victorious king or prince, coming home from a successful war, ever received such a magnificent ovation, as overwhelmed Admiral Dewey Friday, as he stood on the bridge of the Olympia at the head of a magnificent fleet of steel thunderers of the deep followed by a thousand vessels of peace, each tiered and coated black with people, and sailed over the bright waters of the upper bay and up the broad pathway of the sunlit river, whose banks were gay with millions of flags and streamers dancing in the wind. The sky was blue, the water rippled under the fresh wind that held out flags straight and jaunty, and the wharves and piers and rocky heights and grassy knolls were black with frantic, enthusiastic people, who strived weakly to make their shouts heard above the perfect bedlam of tooting whistles that accompanied the admiral ashore and afloat.

The fleet anchored and reviewed the almost endless procession of craft that steamed past, all so burdened with humanity that it seemed as if they would turn turtle before they got back to their piers. Toward the end of the parade, the line became disorganized and it took hours for the heterogeneous flotilla to get by. Darkness at last brought relief to the tired admiral who had stood on the bridge for six hours, bowing his acknowledgments to the stentorian expression of homage. New York has never before witnessed anything approaching this wonderful, remarkable demonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of Grant's tomb and the reception of the North Atlantic Squadron last fall, all pale before this gigantic ovation to the sailor, who in a single morning destroyed an enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship. It is not beyond the mark to say that 3,000,000 people viewed the pageant from ashore and that 250,000 were afloat.

The formal welcome of New York to Admiral Dewey was extended in the forenoon, when the mayor and a distinguished body of over 1,000 officials and guests, including the special welcoming committee, called on the admiral. The party went out on the big steamer Sandy Hook, escorted by the police boat Patrol.

The ceremony, which began at 11 o'clock, was of short duration. The party included Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina; and McMillan, of Tennessee; Archbishop Corrigan; Senator Depew, Richard Croker, and some of Admiral Dewey's relatives.

Had it been possible for Admiral Dewey to have obtained a bird's eye view of Greater New York he would have seen in his honor the greatest number of individuals ever attarcted by a sugle man or a single idea. The estimates of those who helped celebrate Dewey's arrival run from 2,500,000 upwards.

The land parade Saturday capped the climax. The city, State and nation united in one vast demonstration worthy of the hero of Manila. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men, and the air was torn with shouts of millions. The naval parade of Friday was magnificent and a superb spectacle, but the wonder of modern times was the great land parade.

Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, militia of fifteen States, and the veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment. Walls of people miles long stretched down the line of march on either side, a dense impregnable mass. Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth street to the Washington arch at Fourth street, where the parade disbanded, was solidly packed with spectators, who overflowed into the buildings, windows and on the roof lines, sat in embrasures and crowded scaffolding.

Along Broadway, where it crossed the avenue, the sky-scrapers were as crowded at the top as at the bottom, and for blocks down the intersecting streets tenants hung from the windows and fire escapes, and multitudes of them were on the roofs of flats on their stomachs peering down.

For hours they waited patiently and good-naturedly to see Dewey, and when they saw him they waited on unconsciously for three hours and a half while the procession passed. Far down this living line the column marched while the air was gorgeous with the mist of banners and vibrating with shouts of welcome and admiration, the clatter of horses' hoofs when the cavalry sabers flashed and plumes waved, the rumble of artillery, the snard of drums, the clear-drawn bugle call and the blare of military bands.

At the given signal, the platoon of police advanced, clearing away the crowds that overflowed over into the street. Some little distance behind, on a bay horse, rode Major General Charles E. Roe, N. G. N. Y., followed by his staff. Then came Sousa's Band playing a spirited air, and behind it was a battalion of sailors from the Olympia.

Then followed the carriage of Admiral Dewey, by whose side was seated the mayor of the city. In response to the cheers of the thousands of spectators, the Admiral bowed right and left and appeared greatly pleased at the warmth of his reception.

Following were three carriages containing Admiral Dewey's captains, then two carriages abreast, containing the personal staff of the Admiral.

Rear Admiral Howison and President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, followed in a carriage and after them came Rear Admiral Howison's officers.

Then came the carriage containing Rear Admiral William Sampson and President Woods, of the Board of Aldermen, followed by eight carriages containing the commanding officers of Admiral Sampson's fleet; and the Admiral's staff officers.

Rear Admiral John W. Philip, commander of the Navy Yard, St. Clair McKelway and Lieutenant Commander J. D. J. Kelley, occupied the next carriage.

Following came two carriages abreast, containing the junior officers of the Olympia, and after them in the same formation carriages containing the junior officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. Carriages two abreast followed, containing the visiting governors, committees and guests.

First among the governors came Runnell, of Delaware, then Stone, of Pennsylvania, Voorhees, of New Jersey, McSweeney, of South Carolina, Russell, of North Carolina, Dyer, of Rhode sland, McMillin, of Tennessee, Bushnell, of Ohio, Gero, of Oregon, Atkinson, of West Virginia, Richards, of Wyoming, and Wells, of Utah.

Major General Miles and Merritt and aides followed in carriages abreast and then came a carriage containing Rear Admirals Joseph N. Miller and Winfield Scott Schley.

A brigade of the regular army came next with West Point Cadets at the head, and after them a battalion of engineers, two battalions of the Fifth Artillery, a battalion of the Seventh Artillery, a battalion of mounted police.

Following came the militia of the various States with that of New York in the van, commanded by Governor Roosevelt with Squadron A as escort.

Then came the militia of Pennsylvania, under command of Brigadier General Schall, with five regiments.

The militia of New Jersey came next, commanded by Brigadier General Wanser, with two regiments, two naval reserve battalions, a battery and a troop.

The citizens and soldiers of Georgia were next in line, commanded by Colonel Lawton, with two regiments and detachments from Savannah.

A fine looking body of soldiers were the Fourth and Fifth regiments of Maryland, commanded by Colonel William Howard. South Carolina had one regiment of volunteers, two battalions and the Sumter Guards, the Timmonsville Guards, the Smythe Rifles and a number of volunteers and detached companies.

Three companies represented North Carolina, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry making a showy appearance.

Following these, under the command of Major General O. O. Howard, with an escort from the various veteran societies, came the unarmed part of the parade. This was composed of eleven commands representing as many different associations.

Then came the Sons of Veterans, followed by Union ex-Prisoners of War Association, Veterans of the Civil War not connected with any of the organizations and Veterans of the Spanish American War with Colonel John Jacob Astor Battery.

Then followed several companies of volunteers of the Spanish American War, the parade terminating with a heterogeneous following of veterans military and quasi-military associations.

Seventeen aerial bombs from the top of the Waldorf-Astoria heralded the approach to the reviewing stand in Madison Square.

Then came the hero, the admirals and the officers of the fleet, in all the glory of their gold laced uniforms and goldtrimmed cocked hats. All were in open barouches, and at their head was the man of the hour. Major Van Wyck sat beside Admiral Dewey in the carriage. The front seat was banked with beautiful floral pieces. The people did not have to give a second glance at the man whose features have been blazen every where for weeks. He was recognized on the instant, and the cheers and hurrahs that had greeted the Olympia's men seemed tame compared with the shout that was raised. It seemed fairly to lift the sky. There is no perceivable kind of noise the people did not make. Everybody waved and cheered and nearly everybody jumped up and down in frantic enthusiasm. Old men were as enthusiastic as boys and just about as noisy. Admiral Dewey during his last few days experience has become somewhat accustomed to these vociferous greetings, and he took it all calmly, smilling and bowing right and left and occasionally lifting his gold trimmed beaver as he rode along.

The gallant Captains of the ships engaged in the destruction of Montejo's fleet, except poor Gridley, who died a month after the battle, followed and also got a rousing welcome.

The three Rear Admirals, Howison, Sampson and Philip, as they rode by with their brilliantly accoutred staffs, were easily recognized and got flattering applause, as did many of the popular officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. The governors of the several States who rode in carriages, though many of them were popular and would have received big demonstrations at any other time, passed almost unnoticed. They yearned only for the brass buttons and gold lace of military and naval heroes and would have nothing else.

Both Major General Miles and Major General Merritt got ovations. The former wore a band of yellow across his breast and seemed always to have his cap off acknowledging the salutations of the throng.

But it was Rear Admiral Schley who divided the honors with the central figure of the day. He received a demonstration second only to that of Dewey. The people along the line of march fairly rose at him, shouting their already lacerated throats to the breaking point.

"Hurrah for the hero of Santiago!" "There is the man that smashed Cervera's fleet," "Hip, hip, hurrah for Schley!" and kindred cries came from all parts of the line.

In the upper Fifth Avenue some enthusiastic lady threw him a handful of roses. They landed fairly in the carriage. The Admiral leaned forward picked them up and lifted them to his lips. Instantly all the ladies in the balcony seemed passed with the desire to have their flowers similarly honored, and he was fairly bombarded. Many of the flowers fell into the street, only to be caught up by eager spectators and carried to the carriage. Before he got to Madison Square Admiral Schley was up to his arms in flowers.

Before Madison Square was reached Admiral Dewey and the receiving party in carriages, passed the front of the procession and alighted, at the reviewing stand opposite Twenty-sixth street, and took their places in the boxes hung with laurel wreaths, that had been reserved for them.

There for the first time, the Admiral saw the great arch of victory erected in his honor. It is modelled after Titus' arch in the Roman Forum. From the top, in a quadriga drawn through rolling billows by pinging sea horses, Victory, with outstretched wings and a laurel wreath in her hand, typical of the reward to the victor, reared her beautiful outlines against the blue sky. On the attic are heroic figures of John Paul Jones, Hull, Perry, Decatur, Farragut, and other naval heroes, while on the faces of the piers are magnificent groupes symbolical of combat, the return of the victors, the call to arms, and peace, and on the spandrils are groups representing the North and East Rivers and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The arch faces the sea. The approaches are guarded by tall, collonades, transforming the street at the reviewing booth into a court of honor. All about Madison Square the decorations charmed the eye. Flags on wires ran from the tall tower of the Madison Square Garden and all the facades as far as the eye could see up and down Fifth Avenue were brilliantly arayed with bunting and flags. The national streamers flew from the cornices and a thousand box kites floated high into the blue sky. Here the Admiral reviewed the entire parade. Only one distressing incident occurred within his view. A wire had been stretched across the space between two of the stands on the park. The awful press of people broke it and they surged into the avenues, those in front powerless to resist the pressure of the thousands in the rear.

HELLO, DEWEY!

Hello Dewey! Have a seat!
How're th' boys? An' How's th' fleet?
Little weary?—Never mind!
You can rest when you're inclined;
Rest on laurels, if you please;
On a hero's couch of ease;
Not, however, till we've had
Chance to show you that we're glad;
Glad you're not now with the dead—
Glad you had a level head—
Glad you laid the Spaniard low—
Glad you proved a noble foe!
Glad you kept your record clean—
Glad we made you a marine:
Glad you bravely fought and won—
Glad for everything you've done.
Glad? By Gad we're glad, my lad
That George Dewey had a dad:
Glad he had a mother, who,
Loyal to Red, White and Blue,—
Years ago, when he was young—
Taught him how to—rung by rung—
Mount Fame's ladder—never stop
Till, by grit, he gained the top;
Taught him, when he'd won the fight,
How to stay there, on the Height.
Glad to see you, George, but—say;
Don't get spoiled on Dewey Day!
Don't get 'rattled' at the noise
Made by millions of my boys,
Most of whom would lead the dance,
If, like you, they had the chance.
Words like these all men admire:—
"Gridley, when you're ready, fire!"
Keep that up!—Keep cool, my lad!
We'll raise Cain because we're glad;
You just "watch our smoke," my boy:
Don't get dizzy!—Calm content
Sometimes makes a president.
Hear that shouting?—prolonged, loud—
George, th' whole darned Nation's proud:
Proud of what you did that day
In Manila's beastly bay:
Proud of you—proud of a fleet
That knows no fear—knows no defeat,
Of whom the wide world stands in awe,
God bless you, George! Hip, hip, hurrah! ! !

England, the World's Police.

The work of establishing an effective police control over diverse races and subject populations is not confined to India alone, says William Cunningham in the Atlantic. It is coming to the front in every part of the globe. The problem of governing diverse races on the same soil is the political problem of the future; and it is one which England has dealt with in India, with terrible difficulties and many mistakes, but yet with such success that she does not shrink from trying to face it in other parts of the globe. This is the meaning of English imperialism; we see that police control is necessary, if the control of civilization and barbarism is not to be a continued curse to mankind; there must be strong civil authority established to keep the peace and punish the wrong-doer, whether black or white, and Englishmen are ready to undertake this police control, wherever we are called on to exercise it. We do not grasp at it; we know the strain it involves and the jealousy it breeds, but we will not shirk the responsibility when it comes to our hands.

In spite of the craze for the automobile, prizes for horses and plenty of them are to be awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1900. It is clear that even the Parisians have ceased to believe in the speedy extinction of the noble animal.

BILL ARP ON ADAIR.

Bill Mourns the Loss of His Old and Esteemed Friend.

HAD KNOWN HIM FIFTY YEARS.

Colonel Adair's Office Was Arp's Favorite Place When He Visited Atlanta — Some Reminiscences.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?"

I don't know what word the next mail will bring, but I expect that my old friend is dead. For more than fifty years George Adair and I have been friends—good friends. He was always glad to meet me and held my hand tight and long, and smiled a pleasant greeting. Of late years we have drawn closer together, for we knew that we were approaching the goal, and that but few of us were left. The memories of old men are sweet, but they are sad, and it was a comfort to George and to me to get close together as often as I visited Atlanta and commune about old times and the old people who have passed away. He was never gloomy nor did he ever brood cloud to darken the sunshine of our meeting. Where shall I go now for comfort when I visit the Gate City? Where will Evan Howell go?

Yes, I was a college boy when George Adair was conducting the first train that ever ran into Atlanta. I traveled with him sometimes, and since then our warm friendship has been unbroken. His warm Scotch blood beat more kindly to his friends as the years rolled on. He was as frank as he was genial. He had opinions and convictions, and did not suppress them to curry favor with anybody. His life was an open book, and everybody who knew him at all knew him well. A stranger would diagnose him in half an hour's conversation. Sincerity was his most striking characteristic; Scotchmen are always sincere; they never dodge responsibility. I don't know whether George carried any Indian blood or not, but his uncles did. The Adairs of Cherokee were close akin to him, and they were halfbreeds or quadroons, and all went west with the tribe in 1835. Their descendants are out there now, for I take an Indian paper and see their names among the leaders. It is singular how those Scotchmen mated with the Indian maidens early in this century, and every one of them wanted a chief's daughter, and generally got her. When the old chiefs died these Scotchmen just stepped into their places and groomed the tribes, and so did their sons after them. There was no English or Irish or French in it; the Scotch alone had secured the Indians' respect and confidence. There was Ross and Ridge and McIntosh and McGillvray and Barnard and Vann and many others who became chiefs or subchiefs and governed all or a division of the tribe. Osceola was the son of a Scotch trader. I suspect that George Adair had a strain of Cherokee blood in his veins, and it made a good cross—my wife thinks it does, and is proud to trace her Indian blood to Pocahontas through the Holts and Bollings and Randolphs; wherever you find it it is dominant; I can prove that by myself and my son-in-law—"Woman rules here" is what the rooster says when he crows in this family, but she rules well. I told Uncle Sam yesterday to clean out the pit when he got through cutting wood. When I got back from town it was almost night, and he was raking all around the back yard and burning up the accumulated litter and trash. "Uncle Sam," said I, "told you to clean out the pit, for I must put some of the flowers in there. I'm afraid it will frost tonight." The old man raked on and said: "She tole me to do dis," and he never got to the pit at all. But my wife came out and explained, and said the back yard looked so dreadful bad and she knew that the pit could wait a day or two and it wasent going to frost no how, and so forth, and of course I surrendered—I always do, but I've got to clean out that pit myself.

Yes, I remember when George Adair and J. Henly Smith started a newspaper in Atlanta, called The Southern Confederacy. I wrote for it sometimes just to give our boys some comfort and our enemies some sass. When the foul invader ran my numerous wife and offspring out of Rome I wrote of it on the wing, or the fly, and told how we passed "Big John" on the way, and he was driving a steer with the steer's tail drawn through a hole in the dashboard and the end tied up in a knot. I indicted a small poem to his memory, and gave the mournful elegy to my friend Smith, and he published it; George had got all fired up before this and joined General Forrest's cavalry. He proved to be a great favorite with Forrest, and as the admiration was mutual he named his next boy after the general, and it sticks to him yet. I told George some time ago that in Appleton's biography of Forrest, which was said to be written by Colonel Jordan, his adjutant general, it was recorded that he was very illiterate, and that his dispatch announcing the fall of Fort Pillow was still preserved at Washington, and read as follows:

"We busted the fort at ninerclock and skatered the niggers. My men is still a cellanem in the woods. Them as was cotched with spoons and breatp'ns and sich we kilt. The rest was payrol'd and told to git."

George was indignant when I showed him a copy of it and declared that it was some devilish lie that was made up on him. "I know," said he, "that Forrest was no scholar, but he never spelled that bad. I have letters from him that I know he wrote, and while he misspelled some words, they were fairly well written. I don't believe that Colonel Jordan wrote any such thing about Forrest. Some of these biographers are just like some newspaper reporters. If they can't hear a lie they scratch their heads and make one just for a sensation."

This morning I went out early to peruse my new strawberry patch and sure enough there had been a dozen dogs in there last night, and they held a carnival and a circus and played base and tag and maddog all over my pretty beds, and tore up a lot of my plants, and now I am not calm and serene, and my wife wont let me put out strychnine, for she says it isent fair nor neighborly, and so I have got to stretch more wire along the fence. There are about forty dogs within easy reach of my house and they are no account—

For in this town more dogs are found
Than ever you did see,
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And dogs of low degree.

Confound 'em—dogon 'em.

—Bill Arp in Atlanta Consitution.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

The Morgan liner El Cid will be launched on October 7 at Newport News, Va.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings fell off his bicycle along the Susquehanna River and fractured one of his legs.

William A. Franz, a professor in Oxford College, Covington, Ga., committed suicide by hacking fifteen veins with a knife.

William and Charles Goldton, brothers, fought a duel with corn knives near New Albany, Ky., and both are now in a precarious condition.

Millers of Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky want to effect a combination with the New York syndicate. They claim present prices are ruining them.

Platinum worth $185 a pound and running five to six pounds to the ton has been discovered in the Cupple Hill gold mine, near Hot Springs, Ark.

At Newport News Tuesday T. E. Lewis, a carpenter working between decks on the Morgan liner El Rio, lost his balance and fell, receiving injuries which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. In another part of the yard a few minutes later, Carey Tavor, a laborer, fell from a scaffold above he Morgan liner El Cid, dying shortly afterwards from his injuries.

The North.

Two hundred tailors went on strike at Detroit, Mich., for 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Samuel Bunn choked to death while eating a sandwich at Vunck's Hotel, Bartonville, N. Y.

The estate of the late Emmons Blaine was probated at Chicago Monday. He left property worth $20,000.

Seriously injured by the overturning of a trolley car near Prince's Curve, Carthage, Mo.

The body of Delta Saville, aged 12, was found, weighted down, in Nehelam River, near Tillamook, Ore. She had been assaulted.

The Pacific Coast Biscuit Company has paid $100,000 toward the purchase price of seven cracker and candy factories on the slope.

The United Boys' Brigade is holding a convention at Boston, Mass., with delegates present from Pennsylvania New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maine.

The third trial of William H. Ponton for bank robbery, at Napanee, Ont., resulted in his acquittal.

The widow and two sons of Charles A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, Minn., who died intestate, have asked for administrators of the estate of $600,000.

Former Mayor Ramsdell, of Lynn, Mass., has declined the Democratic nomination for State Auditor, saying the ticket is a creature of the George Fred Williams machine.

William J. Burns, Assistant Chief of the United States Secret Service, is seriously ill at Columbus, O., of appendicitis.

The American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents held a meeting at Denver, Col., electing the following officers: President, G. W. Langman; vice president, W. L. Wyand; secretary and treasurer, Sidney W. Vandusen. Old Point Comfort, Va., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The single scull race between James A. Ten Eyck, of Worcester, Mass., and John Brennan, of Halifax, for $200 a side was rowed Wednesday afternoon on Halifax, N. S., a heavy wind and rain storm prevailing, and Ten Eyck won by a length. Time, 23:17. The slow time was caused by the water being very rough.

Foreign.

A Vancouver (B. C.) theatrical proprietor has offered Captain Dreyfus $1,000 a day to lecture one year in Europe and America.

Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England; Lord Charles Beresford, the Right Hon. Arnold Morley and Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, will be guests of Chicago, October 9.

Smallpox in the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry will prevent the regiment's immediate shipment to Manila.

Kaiser Wilhelm is angry at the Berlin municipality for refusing to remove ramshackle buildings near the royal castle.

Exports from Havana during August, usually considered the poorest month of the year, reached $2,170,294.

Strikers have tied up Munich's street car system.

Recent floods destroyed the Prince Regent bridge at Munich, which cost $250,000.

Stockholm re-elected 21 out of 22 Liberal candidates to Sweeden's Second Chamber of the Riksdag.

The Czar and Czarina, of Russia, are guests of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Max Regis, former Mayor of Algiers, and a notorious Jew-baiter, has fled from his villa for some port in Spain.

Miscellaneous.

Private Holland, of the Ninth Cavalry, a hero of San Juan, was killed by his horse falling on him.

Enlistments in volunteer regiments to date aggregate 9,231.

The Navy Department will adopt the army rifle, or what is known as the Krag-Jorgenson.

The order sending Batteries N and O, Second Artillery, from the Department of the East, to Cuba, has been revoked.

The landing of the ship load of 700 Chinese, now at Manila, will depend upon military expediency, which will be determined by General Otis.

The United States government has consented, in a friendly way, to look after the interests of the German Empire in Venezuela during the progress of the pending revolution.

The Dewey National Home Fund is now $27,005, and the committee hope to secure $23,000 more during the next week.

The situation in Clay county, Ky., is very serious. The trial of the Griffins, Chadwells and Barnetts for the killing of Wash Thacker, was again postponed. Two bands of forty armed men each of the Philpots, went to Manchester, all heavily armed. An unexpectedly large force of Griffins are near that town well equipped with Winchester rifles. The jail is being guarded by a large force, as the Griffins claim that the jail will be attacked and an effort made to lynch the eight inmates, members of their faction.

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A STEAL IS A STEAL FOR ALL THAT.

The Morning Star of Wilmington, is considerably exercised over what is known as the Hanna Payne ship subsidy bill, which will come up at the next session of Congress. We agree with the Star that it is a vicious measure, designed for the purpose of making a raid upon the people's Treasury, but it is not unlike another raid upon the Treasury against which the Star and other organs of the kind make no protest. We refer to the custom of railroad officials in going before every Congress and asking a "subsidy" for the carrying of mails, which, as the records will show they always get. Bear in mind that the government pays to railroad companies for carrying the mails about thirty-five million dollars annually, which is all they ask and which, it has been repeatedly proven, is a most exhorbitant sum, and which equals a rate greatly in excess of what express companies have to pay for like service. And in addition to this ample compensation, it is also compelled to pay railroad companies an enormous rent for the postal cars in which the mails are transported. An examination of the reports of the Postmasters-General will show that in many cases railroad companies are paid for rent in one year more than twice what it cost to construct the car. The average cost of a car is about four thousand dollars, the best not costing more than six thousand dollars. That case in which the government pays to our great through lines for the rent of one car one year less than the average cost of a postal car, is an exception to the general rule; while in many cases as high as fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars per year rent for one car (three times its cost) is paid. When we consider the life of a car to be twenty years (its estimated life,) it requires small knowledge of mathematics to calculate the number of times the government pays to the railroads the original cost of a car.

We call our readers' attention to what the government pays for carrying mails and for rent for postal cars to show that they are well and amply paid, even from their standpoint, for this service. Then is there any good reason why they should demand a "subsidy" also? There is no one who claims for them that there is, yet notwithstanding all this, they come before every Congress asking a subsidy. Speaking from memory, the subsidy given to the through lines from the North to the South by the last Congress was two hundred thousand dollars or thereabouts. Why Congress should vote this subsidy is one of the mysteries, but it has done so for a number of years in spite of the fact that our Postmasters General have, year after year, recommended against it.

Now, returning to the beginning, we ask of the Star and other railroad organs which have nothing to say against such pernicious robbery of the Treasury by railroad companies, if giving the people's money to ship-owners is any worse than giving it to railroad companies? And in fact, if the steals are to be judged by their size, wouldn't the railroad steals of this and various other characters be the worst of the two evils?

THE CAUCASIAN is opposed to these subsidies, whether granted to ship owners or railroad companies, and it trusts to see this ship-subsidy bill defeated as earnestly as it hopes to see railroad steals curbed.

SHOULD LEARN FROM EXPERIENCE.

If experience is a good school for the Democratic party, it should profit by its training of the last two or three years, and oppose no longer, not even in the smallest essential any of the principles of the People's Party. The majority sentiment of both North Carolina and the nation is in favor of these principles, for the simple reason that they are thouroughly democratic. To this fact the Democratic politicians have in the last two or three years had their eyes opened, and have in a measure trimmed their sails accordly. For instance, the Chicago platform contained declarations in favor of certain reforms for which the "regularity" Democratic papers and speakers, a few years, yes, even a few months, prior, had nothing but ridicule and abuse, for the reason as they said, it was "too populistic." But is there any one familiar with the politics of the last few years who will deny that the Chicago platform was forced upon the Democratic party by reason of the growth of populist principles with the Democratic masses? And this growth of Populist principles among the rank and file Democrats has not stopped at the Chicago platform. Today the clamor for the more democratic ideas embodied in the People's Party platform in greater than it has ever been before. Who can deny this in the face of the anti trust sentiment now sweeping the country, the popular demand for municipal ownership of public utilities, and other Populist demands. The Democratic platform of Ohio, Nebraska and Massachusetts this year delare for the initiative and referendum which is but another lesson the Democratic politicians of these states have learned from the Peoples Party. And all these lessons, from the income tax of 1892 to the Chicago platform of 1896 and the 1899 declaration for the Initiative and Referendum, has the Democratic party learned from the People's Party. Hence we say, that if experence is worth anything to them, they might as well save time and declare at once for the People's Party platform instead of taking it by piece-meal. The Government ownership of railroads is next in order. It is not worth while for them to stop and argue against and ridicule it—they have done this with all the other Populist measures they are now advocating. In time the masses will force the politicians to the issue, and better begin now in order to be consistent. We repeat they should learn from experience

FATAL BLOW TO FREE GOVERNMENT.

Congressman Pearson of the Ninth District has recently written a long argument opposing the present North Carolina election law. The Washington Post in an editorial referring to Mr. Pearson's article, reprints the three sections of the election law providing for the election machinery quoted by Mr. Pearson, and submits a very timely and pertinent comment upon the same. The three sections of the election law providing for the election machinery, which the Post prints and comments upon are as follows:

"Sec. 4. That there shall be a State board of elections, consisting of seven discreet persons, who shall be electors, elected by the general assembly at its present session.

"Sec. 5 That there shall be in every county in the State a county board of elections to consist of three discreet persons who are electors in the county in which they are to act, who shall be appointed as hereinafter provided by the State board of elections.

"Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the county board of elections in each county to appoint all registrars and judges of election in their respective counties."

Commenting upon this fraud-inspiring election law, the Post (The editor of which, by the way is himself a Southern man) very truthfully and pointedly remarks:

And it is only too evident that the operation of such a law will be destructive of political liberty in North Carolina. We recognize in this a fatal blow to free government and popular institutions. It proposes the ruthless and perpetual domination of the party in power and the effectual extinction of public sentiment throughout the State. That means, not popular government, but the tyrannical and oppressive domination of a class.

This very tersely states a truth which must be patent to every thinking man in North Carolina, and to none more than to the men who planned this election law of fraudulent purpose and intent. Their purpose in framing such a law was "the destruction of political liberty in North Carolina", to "strike a blow at free government" and to inaugurate the "tyrannical and oppressive domination of a class." They have simply used the negro to justify this blow at the freedom of the ballot of the thousands of white men in North Carolina, Democrats as well as Populists and Republicans, who have been disposed to rebel at the domination of the State by a class not in sympathy with the best interest of the State. Will such a blow to political freedom—this usurpation of power by the few—be allowed to succeed?

ANOTHER POPULIST PRINCIPLE "PASSING" ON.

We have often had occasion to call attention to the onward stride of People's Party principles. These same principles which were so ridiculed a few years ago by the Democratic press of North Carolina, have been so often proven to be necessary to good government, that these same Democratic partisans who once ridiculed them are now forced to admit their justice. A few weeks ago we copied an editorial from a Democratic paper of North Carolina advocating government ownership of railroads, and saying; while it was a Populist doctrine, it was a good one nevertheless. That editor would only have to study "Populist doctrines" to find that they were all good.

The Tarboro Southerner, another Democratic paper, has recently discovered some merit in the principle of the initiative and referendum, so long advocated by the People's Party. Its editorial in defence of this principle is good, and we reproduce it in full. But first we suggest, not only to the Southernor, but to all the other Democratic papers in North Carolina, that they study the People's Party platform from an unprejudiced standpoint and they will find it all good. The man or paper who condemns the Populist platform is influenced to do so by one of two reasons, either he has no idea whatever of what the platform contains and, parrot-like, denounces it because he hears some one else do so, or he is a man who would be hurt by the enactment of these just principles into law.

The editorial referred to is in the issue of the Southerner of Sept. 28, and is as follows:

Some people are disposed to object to the initiative and referendum as methods of effecting legislation, because these two are of Populist origin. Such an objection is puerile. It does not matter who or what party suggested the idea so it is a good one. All wisdom is bottled in no one party or individual.

Before condemning it, it is well to understand that by initiative is meant that when a certain number of people petition the legislature to enact such a law the same shall be done; and that by the referendum is meant that such laws as are proposed shall be submitted to the people, who shall vote whether they approve thereof or not.

By these two so called populistic ideas the legislature is not without any initiative. Far from it; the legislature can propose any law, and when referred to the people and approved it becomes operative.

The initiative may be new, though the right of petition was on this line; but the referendum is as old as submitting amendments to the constitution of States.

There is a decided advantage in having laws which the people approve. There is also an advantage which would result from the referendum in having not so many laws; but the great advantage would be in having the laws of which the majority approve, and not laws of which the majority do not approve.

Neither is the initiative nor the referendum half as bad as painted. Anyone afraid of these is afraid of the people. As for the Southerner it prefers by considerable odds the desires of the people to those of the politician.

"WHAT'S THE CONSTITUTION BETWEEN FRIENDS."

The Negro Colonization scheme, which Capt. R. B Davis has been so ably advocating through our columns for the past several weeks, is just now creating wide national discussion, and strange as it may seem, most of the expressed opposition to it, comes from the Southern Democratic papers. It is amusing to read some of the editorials of these papers. We quote from a recent one in the Richmond Dispatch an extract which is a fair specimen of them all.

"In the first place the negro does not want to emigrate, and under the Federal Constitution, as it exists at present, there is no power to make him go."

It might be suggested to these papers that under the Federal Constitution as it exists to-day the negro is guaranteed the right of suffrage, and yet there seems to be a power in several of our Southern States to deprive him of it. Why then, this seeming regard for the Federal Constitution on one question affecting the negro, and the utter disregard of it on the other question affecting him? We make no comment upon the merit of these questions, we simply object to inconsistency.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS CO-OPERATE.

North Carolina Democrats of the machine variety, who have so loudly denounced Populist and Republican co-operation in this State will no doubt be very much mortified to learn that their brother Democrats in Ohio have entered into an alliance (a fusion?) with a wing of the Republican party in that state. By the terms of this fusion the present State Republican office holders are to be retained, instead of decapitated as they would be in event of success of the regular Republican ticket. The following dispatch from Cleveland explains:

Cleveland, O., Sept. 29.—A secret alliance between Charles L. Kurtz and John R. McLean has been formed for offensive and defensive operations in Ohio this fall. There existed an understanding between Kurtz and McLean long before the latter was nominated for governor. Indeed, it is said that it was the assurance which Kurtz gave McLean that influenced McLean to go into the gubernatorial race, more than any other one thing. When he did enter the contest, he entered to stay. By the terms of agreement the anti-Hanna Republicans and Democrats are to attempt the organization of the next general assembly as they did two years ago, and the present state office holders, who are sure to be decapitated in the event of Nash's victory, are to be retained if the alliance proves successful

It is noticeable that outside of North Carolina the Democratic press is disposed to have little sympathy for the fraudulent election law under which Goebel is trying to win the Governorship of Kentucky. We have clipped from a number of Democratic papers outside of the State indicating a dislike for such methods. We give below extract from an editorial in the Lynchburg (Va) News commenting upon the Kentucky bolt. The News thinks this independent Democratic movement in Kentucky a good object-lesson and warning to Democrats elsewhere to beware of such barefaced attempts to violate the freedom of the ballot. The News say:

The independent movement in Kentucky is a revolt against Goebelism, and Goebelism is but another term for bossism. Thousands of honest Democrats in Kentucky refused to support Goebel methods as manifested at the State convention, and as expressed in the Goebel election law. This is the lesson which Virginia Democrats should study. The way to keep independents from giving trouble is for the Democratic party in the Virgina to eschew Goebelism.

The reason you see nothing against this election law in any of the papers of the Democratic machine in North Carolina is because the Simmons law is equally as bad if not worse than the Goebel law. We do not see how the fair and honest Democrats of North Carolina can tolerate such a law any more than the same class of Democrats in Kentucky.

Some one or more of the enterprising men "who carry their offices around in their hats" took advantage of the close of the New York Cotton exchange last Friday in honor of Dewey, to work a bunco game on other cotton exchanges throughout the county. Now be it known that our home market almost invariably responds to the opening of the Liverpool market. Why this should be there is no very good reason, but it does nevertheless. On this particular day

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box.

Prepared by C.I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

(Friday) the Liverpool market really opened at a decline, which was correctly reported at New York, but after the information was received in this country, the report was sent out to the other exchanges that Liverpool futures were rapidly advancing. In response to this supposed Liverpool advance futures began to rapidly advance on the New Orleans and other exchanges to over fifty points causing in New Orleans a complete suspension of business. The trick was intended to shake out all the short or selling interests through out the country which it is stated suffered considerable loss. But our sympathy is not with those who lose in cotton futures. We have before stated it as our belief that this system of gambling in cotton is generally injurious to the spot value. In this case, however, we understand that many farmers who had their cotton on the market received a better price on the strength of this supposed rise, for which we congratulate them.

The Democratic press of the country is taking very kindly to the suggestion of the New York World that the next Democratic National Convention nominate Dewey and Wheeler as its candidates for President and Vice-President. Especially is this true since Dewey has not denied that he would accept; and of course Wheeler "is willin." But how would such a ticket fit the party declarations of the last few months? It is natural that Dewey, whose life has been spent on the sea, should be in favor of reaching out for new possessions; while we all know that Wheeler is a rank imperialist, a supporter of the administration's war record, canned beef contracts, Alger and all. And while it is probably true that the Democratic party is equal to any emergency which has a prospect of success in it, and may be willing to take advantage of the great admiration which all men entertain for Dewey's management of a Ship of War, yet if the foreign policy to which the party has become committed is the proper one, it would seem to men of convictions on both sides the more courageous thing to do to rise to the point of saying, We would rather be right than have a President.

An explanation why sections 4 and 5 of the amendment were not embodied into ONE section would certainly be very interesting and timely now. It seems that no good reason can be given why these sections were made separate and distinct from each other and we urge the Democratic papers to explain this phase of the matter.

Who Can Deny It.

Hickory Mercury]

The Farmers' Alliance and then the Populists first took up the fight against trusts. The old party and religious press said it was imaginary and that farmers and the Pops were mad because they didn't have the money and Sense to get into a trust. We have heard town politicians talk that way. Then Websters Weekly and other papers did not come to the rescue of the farmers. But as soon as the party declares against trusts then they can defend it, against such trusts. No man will deny this. These papers have not grown wiser. They had all the sense then. Solomon was no where. They are just party tools, that's all.

The Government Ownership.

Morganton Herald)

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth, in speaking of Judge Clark's recent address, comments on it as follows:

Judge Clark argues strongly for government ownership and believes that the telegraph and telephone properly belong to the government. His address was able and exhaustive on the subject in hand, and is a new proof of the wonderful versatility of Judge Clark's talents. Truly he is a student of passing events as well as of recorded things and wherever he writes or speaks he does his native State honor.

An Insult to the Intelligence of the State.

Chatham Citizen.]

Hunt up a copy of Democratic chairman Hayes' letter to the voters of Chatham county in the last campaign and read: "The most astounding cry of the fusionist in their desperation is that, if the Democrats win, they will disfranchise the "nigger" and the poor white man. I consider this an absolute insult to the intellegence of whites and colored alike." How does this compare with his efforts now to get some speaker to come here and persuade the people to whom the above was addressed to ratify the very thing which, in the above, they were assured would not be done?

A Good Suggestion for a Coat of Arms for the Anglo-American Alliance.

Non Conformist]

Just at this time the United States and England are engaged in pouring troops across the sea, we to civilize and otherwise benevolently assimilate the Filipinos; Great Britain to civilize and otherwise benevolently assimilate the Boers. Our purposes appear to be much the same. We should form the Anglo-American alliance without delay and adopt the same coat of arms—rifles crossed, two jugs of rum and an unopened Bible.

REMOVE THE NEGRO.

Mr. Mead Thinks This a Good Step Toward Social and Political Advancement of the Whites.

For THE CAUCASIAN.

WEEKSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 2 1899

There has been much said about the Negro and the proposed Constitutional Amendment. There is much difference of opinion; some I see are in favor of the amendment and some are against it. It seems to me if the negro was altogether eliminated the country would be much better off. I am convinced thoroughly, that the true issues of the State can, or will never be discussed while race prejudice exists as it does to-day, and has existed from the time of the emancipation of the slaves, and time has not made, and will not make any improvement on the situation as long as they are allowed to vote and be made hobbys, upon which our politicians can ride into power. The intelligent element of the negro race is too well convinced that the negro can never rule a race whose mission is and has been for ages to dominate and enlighten all other races, as the Anglo Saxon has done.

Bishop Turner sees it in its true light. He is one of the greatest lights the negroes have in shis country. His advices and wishes should be carried out, we owe them that much. Let them be colonized and build up a government for themselves, and let the whites of this country help them to do it if they want to do the nice thing. It should be the further mission of us after enlightening the blacks, first under task-masters and the lash, then in books and he science of government to fit them up nicely in a government of their own, and place a protectorate if need be, over them till they can get strong and able to take care of themselves.

But Bill Arp and others ask what are we going to do about getting our babies nursed, our victuals cooked, our clothes washed and ironed etc., and others still want to know how we are going to get our ditches dug out and farms tended, and a great many still are thinking no doubt, how in the world will they be able to successfully conduct a campaign without the negro. The answer is simple enough, make use of the whites, many who are now deprived of the necessaries of life, would be glad to fill many a negroe's place as a nurse, as a farm hand etc., especially if it was made honorable and remunerative as it should be, and would be but for the negro, and as to running campaigns, it would be far better to have intelligent whites to do that. After being rid of race prejudice, they will likely let the true issues engage their attention, and carefully studying such, will be able to know how to vote right. Then the chains that bind us in seryitude shall be broken and we will be free. The negro may think it hard, but it will be also to his advantage, and if he is intelligent he can not fail to see it. Separation of the races is absolutely essential to the growth, both morally and intellectually of both races, and the sooner it takes place the better.

We pity, from the depth of our heart the negro, his is a sad condition viewed from a political standpoint, all of his aspirations to greatness is curbed by reason of color regardless of true worth and merit. He cannot hope to be be rulers and leaders of this great republic of the Caucasian race, therefore, he should look abroad for a field to improve, and his mother country is amply roomy for his labors, let him return, bearing the olive branch of civilization to his benighted brethren. This done and righteous laws enacted, they will be much happier than to remain here.

THOS MEADS

A Law for one Case.

Asheville Register.]

The solons of the last legislature undertook to amend the divorce laws of North Carolina, and from the reading the attempted amendment it seems that they wasted much wisdom and will receive but little benefit therefrom. With the probable exceptions of a single case that some one of the forty solons had then pending in some of the courts of the State without a cause sufficient to support the action, the law is full bullet in the woods—a simple incumbrance to the ttatute books and for all purposes, save the special case, had just as well been left out of the records of the legislative proceeding. As a matter of legislative curiosity we print the amendment, which is as follows;

"Section 1, That section one thousand two hundred and eighty five of the Code be amended as follows: Add to said section of said Code the following sub division:

"If the husband having married a citizen of North Carolina shall remove with her to another State, and while living with her in such other State shall, by cruel or barbarious treatment, endanger her life or render her condition intolerable or burdensome, the wife shall, upon returning to North Carolina, and residing therein, separate and apart from the husband for the period of twelve months, be entitled to an absolute divorce to be decreed by the courts of this State:

"Sec. 2. That this act shall apply to cases now pending in the courts of this State, but shall not apply to any separation that shall take place after the passage of this act,"

When it is understood that a married woman's citizenship is in the State where her husband lives, and that none but citizens of this State can secure divorces in this State, it is apparent why the act was passed. Some one of the many solons in the last legislature had a client who had married a man and moved to another state and left her husband and returned to North Carolina. She was not a citizen of the State because her husband lived in another State, and consequently she was a citizen of the State wherein her husband resided and must apply for relief in the courts of that State, hence this act was passed, to bend and twist the divorce laws of the State to suit this special case, and to provide a new method and a new cause of divorce unheard of in North Carolina. Some supposed solon had brought his suit and discovered all of a sudden that he was not as much of a solon as he thought he was, and that his action was misconceived, and that unless he obtained a special act he would lose his case, so he appealed to the thirty-nine other solons in the legislature, together with his own help, to pull him out of a hole, at the expense of the honest taxpayers of the State. He was very careful

A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.

Mr. Wm. Walpole, of Walshtown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye, gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm. the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off, and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway." Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because *the blood can not be cut away.* Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

however, that no other poor woman of North Carolina, no matter how many of them had married scamps in other states should ever have the benefit of this law as it only applied to his special case—his client, and to no other case It must apply to his suit then pending and to no other suits of like nature, no matter how meritorious. Only one woman in the State of North Carolina can ever reap any benefit from this law. What is applicable to one citizen ought to be applicable to all. Special legislation on the subject of divorces is forbidden by the constitution of the State, but the last legislature did not permit a small matter like the constitution to stand in the way of legislation.

British "Suzerainty" in the Transvaal.

At first the British demands, though obviously trumped up and without a sound basis either in morals or in law, did not directly involve the question of the independence of the Transvaal. The situation was merely that of the strongest empire in the world bringing a domineering pressure to bear upon a tiny republic to influence a change of certain domestic policies. But Mr. Chamberlain had managed by the beginning of September to get the dispute shifted around to the acknowledgement on the part of the Transvaal of British "suzerainty." If the Transvaal should now decide to concede the British demands respecting the franchise and other points of internal policy, such concessions would be taken as conclusive precedents. In such case the claim of British suzerainty would rapidly advance to the point where, for all practical purposes, the Transvaal would be regarded as annexed to the British empire. The independence of the Transvaal republic was recognized first by Great Britain in 1852 The Boers who went to the wilderness beyond the river Vaal to form that self-governing community had left Natal a few years previous when the British had taken and annexed Natal. These same Boers had left Cape Colony for Natal to get away from British rule between the years 1833 and 1837 In 1876 the British assisted the Boers of the Transvaal in a contest with the natives, and this was followed in the spring of 1877 by the annexation of the Transvaal to the British empire. But the arrangement was not satisfactory to the Boers, who took up arms against it in December, 1880, and fought so vigorously that after the defeat of the British at Majuba Hill a peace treaty was signed in March, 1881, which made the Transvaal an independent country again as concerned its internal affairs, but made Great Britain its representative in external matters. In 1884 another treaty was signed with England, under which the dependence of the South African republic upon Great Britain was much diminished, and became limited to a certain right on the part of the British Government to be consulted in the foreign dealings and relations of the Transvaal. The questions now in dispute have nothing to do with such foreign relations, and Mr. Chamberlain has no more right, under the treaty and under international law, to concern himself with the elective franchise in the Transvaal than president Kruger has to discuss the question of woman suffrage in England.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for October.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY

The busiest and mightest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up health Only 25c per box Sold by all Druggist.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed on Paris and French Justice.

During the coming winter the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be a frequent contributor to The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. Mr. Reed's papers will, in the main, deal with national affairs, will form a most important and interesting contribution to the history of American politics. Mr. Reed's first article, unlike those to follow, crosses the Atlantic for its subject and tells how the proceedure of French law courts, and especially those involved in the Dreyfus case, impresses an American lawyer. This paper entitled Paris and French Justice, will appear in the Saturday Evening Post of October 7.

RED HOT FROM THE GUN

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklens Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

Marching On.

Nebraska Independent.]

Populism "goes marching on." The advances it has made in the last year are wonderful. The Democrats of Massachusetts held a state convention the other day and unanimously adopted a platform demanding direct legislation, the initiative and refereudum, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight-hour workday, the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiciary and the public ownership and operation of street railways, waterworks and other municipal business enterprises.

This is the result of the fusion of forces in 1896. By that fusion the Populist got access to 4,000,000 of voters in the Democratic party and who could never have been reached in any other way. The doctrines of Populism, as soon as these voters heard them, were adopted and are now everywhere being incorporated into platforms. If same way could be devised to bring our doctrines before the Republican voters, it would result in the adoption of them by the men who have so long voted that ticket. These men are not a whit more prejudiced or set in their ways, than thousands of Democrats who have come over during the last three years.

BRAVE MEN FALL

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetitite than anything I could take I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at all Drug Stores. Every bottle guaranteed.

Bishop Potter on Divorce.

Philadelphia Times.]

At the last General Convention of the Episcopal Church there was a division of opinion as to whether the existing canons upon marriage and divorce—which permit the remarriage of the innocent party—would be best amended by the absolute prohibition of the marriage of a divorced person or by defining more rigidly the conditions under which such a marriage might be authorized in individual cases. In the discussion of this subject, which resulted in its reference to a new committee. Bishop Potter was one of those who opposed the more stringent proposition. He has since had occasion to revise his opinion, and in his address to the annual convention of his diocese he says:

The whole subject has gained a new aspect from events to which I need not more particularly refer here, which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm; and the consensus of opinion among them as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever, has greatly widened and deepened.

HANNA WILL NOT RETIRE.

Emphatic Denial of Report of His Resignation as Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Senator Hanna denies with emphasis the report that he will resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. He said to-day:

"I cannot imagine what has given rise to such a report, unless it is my physical condition, rumors of which have been exagerated. It is necessary to the perpetuation of the present glorious reign of the Republican party that President McKinley be indorsed in Ohio this fall and returned to the White House next year. I expect to participate actively in the former indorsement, and I do not anticipate that I shall be asked to stand aside in the latter. I know of no disposition on the part of the Republicans to ask me to do so. We are closer together to-day than ever."

The Populist party has not yet declared its position on the proposed Constitutional amendment. What that will be, no one as yet can say. It's for the delegates in convention to say. Populist papers have been seeking to educate the people on the subject so they can act intelligently when they do meet. To them, it can only be a question of choice between two evils. They may decide that this is entirely a Democratic "nigger" baby, and hence will leave Democrats nurse it.—Times Mercury

Railroads, telegraph and telephone lines are a public necessity, and should be run by the national government in the interest of the public like the postoffice system.—Ex.

The "Advantage" to the Farmer in "Keeping Out of Politics"

Our Home.]

There is a certain class of politicians that give farmers "good advice" without charging occasionally, "Keep out of the politics" is their old song. A subscriber to the Farm Journal writes as follows to that paper.

"One of our county papers has been giving the farmers good advice, (as they call it), telling them to keep still on politics, and keep at work on the farm, that they would look after politics and matters of the government."

No, while the farmers have been keeping still on this line, the setters and suckers, manipulators and office holders have been making hay all the time; are forming trusts on almost every product of the soil, so that hereafter when the farmer gets anything back after it has been through the hands of a trust, and manufactured over, he will be compelled to pay from 100 to 500 per cent advance over what he received in its raw state.

According to a current statement of railroad consolidations, an alliance has been made between the Rockefeller and Vanderbilt interests which takes in 26,000 miles of road. No country in the world outside the United States has as many miles of railroad as these few men will control. Germany, which has more than any other country, had 29 422 miles at last accounts France which comes next, had 25,585 Russia the third, had 24 012. Great Britain, the fourth, had 21,265 The Vanderbilts alone control more than any European country except Germany, and if they get the Southern Pacific system they will control more than any country beyond the borders of the United States, without exception. The New York Journal asserts that if the alliance is completed it will control 50 000 miles of railway in this country. The Rockefellers are in every sort of industry, and their possession of the routes of commerce will give them great advantage over all competitors. It seems to us that this great railway trust, if carried out as indicated, is simplifying the question of State ownership and control of railways, as syndicated control of street railways is making easy municipal ownership.—The Post.

QUESTIONS FOR 70,000 000 PEOPLE.

Census Catechism Shorne of the Objectionable Features of 1899.

Ex-Governor Merriam, the director of the census, has had several conferences at the White House recently as to matters pertaining to his bureau. Among these, it is said, is the subject of questions which are to be propounded to the 70 000 000 people of the country next June. They have been decided upon by Director Merriam, and will soon be printed. They have met with the approval of the President, it is said

In general the endeavor has been to make the questions simpler than before, and to reduce their number. This is in accord with the views of the census committees of the two houses of Congress. Several of the questions which aroused the most antagonism in 1890 have been omitted altogether. The chief of these was the inquiry of each person whether he or she had any chronic disease.

Attention!

The 1899

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A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES

3 inch drop to hanger,
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Wonderful value $50. We want an agent in every city or county.

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I have a 15 horse-power engine, good as new, built by Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, which I will sell at a bargain. For price etc., address J. C. WILLIAMS, Rose Hill, N. C

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., ... Oct. 5, 1899

Unusually Large and Attractive Exhibits.

The State Fair at Raleigh, this fall, will be more largely attended than any previous one. This great increase in the number of visitors will be due to very low rates offered by the railroads and to the unusually large and attractive exhibits that will be displayed.

The Fair begins on the 17th of October and closes on the 21st Everything possible has been done to make it a success, and we doubt not that it will be.

Every Populist paper ought to do all possible to collect unpaid dues and increase their circulation to double its present list within the next four months. Already the great battle of 1900 is on and from now on it will rage with terrible fury, until the polls are closed.—Ex.

Shoe Factory to Start.

Our Alliance shoe factory at Hillsboro will commence work again October, 1st.

Such was the decision of the State Alliance Executive Committee in session at Headquarters Saturday. Details of the work will be given later. Now let all members of the Order rally to the factory and give it their support.—Ex

Government ownership of all public utilities will put a stop to strikers and do away with the necessity of soldiers to keep the strikers from committing acts of violence in self defense.

Uncle Sam's Slave Territory.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The only points in the United States where you can buy slaves now are the Hawaiian and Sulu Islands.

Silver Dollars Legal Tender.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has just rendered a dicision, in a case brought to test the constitutionality of the Bland Allison law, holding that silver dollars constitute a legal tender when offered in payment of a mortgage.—Bradstreets.

PAIN-KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal in cases of colic, summer complaint, dysentery, and rheumatism. It is the best liniment in the world. Its action is like magic, when applied to bad sores, burns, scalds and sprains. For the sick headache, and toothache, don't fail to try it. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c

The railroads assert that the real value of their property in North Carolina is only $32,000,000 As their net earnings amount to about $5 000 000 it is evident that either they are earning 16% dividends per year, or that they have not returned their property at its true valuation. The latter hypothesis is no doubt the true one.—Ex.

The Imperial Policy.

"An imperial policy cannot be defended on any ground. From a financial standpoint it will be an expense to a large majority of the people and a profit only to the capitalists who would organize syndicates to develop the Philippines. The islands will never offer a home for our surplus population. The white race will not live in the tropics. Only 100,000 persons of British birth reside in India out of 300 000,000, after 150 years of English possession. The imperial policy demands an increase of 75,000 men in the standing army. An army of 75,000 will cost the people not less than $100 000 000 a year. That money spent in reclaiming the arid lands of the west would furnish homes for far more American citizens than will ever locate in the Philippines. From a religious point of view, it cannot be defended. A despotism at Manila is not consistent with a free government in the United States. This nation cannot endure while half its people are citizens and half vassals."

"There is an irreconcilable conflict from a government that derives its authority entirely from force, and a government that derives its authority entirely from the consent of the governed. It is a difference which recognizes Lincoln's idea of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and an Empire resting upon force, and extending its limits by conquest."
—W. J. Bryan, in his Nevada speech.

"A Good Maxim is Never Out of Season."

That is apparently what the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla believe, as their advertising is now full of proverbs, old sayings, wise saws and other quotations. It may be said, too, that a good medicine is never out of season, and we believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine because it does everybody good who takes it. No preparation has ever been placed on the market that won and held public confidence, year after year, as Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, and is doing.

There must be a reason for this and it is found in the remarkable cures that are constantly being effected by its use. Only the other day a gentleman was saying how much this medicine had done for his family. It completely cures scrofula, salt rheum and all sorts of eruptions. It gives to the young rosy cheeks and a clear, healthy complexion, and is better for them than all the cosmetics ever produced. Women who are weak, tired and worn out by constant household cares say that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives them a good appetite, sweet sleep, physical strength, and abounding health.

In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it actually seems to have magic touch. It is wonderful for giving strength to the nerves and curing neuralgia and nervous prostration. Rheumatism, catarrh, malaria, kidney trouble' etc., promptly yeild to its curative power, while for those who are recovering from fevers or other serious illness Hood's Sarsaparilla is indeed the best medicine that money can buy.

There is no question but that the originators of this remedy have hit upon a happy secret in the peculiar combination, proportion and process of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for they have a medicine that cures a wide range of diseases. Their claim that this fact is due to the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla to eradicate the germs of disease from the blood and at the same time tone up and strengthen the general system through enriched and vitalized blood seems entirely reasonable. We heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a perfectly honest and reliable remed, and we advise all who go to purchase it to be sure that they get Hood's and not some cheap and worth less substitute.(Adv.)

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1. 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," Wise people keep their blood with Hood's Sar-sparilla and make sure of health.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

England Will Explain.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says it is understood there that before commencing hostilities against the Transvaal, Great Britain will send a circular to the powers explaining her motives and objects in going to war with the Boers.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine: and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on any Druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

The claim that the election law enacted by the legislature is a fair one is not true. It is so framed as to give the ballot box thieves full license to steal, and under which it will be almost impossible to convict and punish them.—Exchange

"CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."

In cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc, the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Good appetite and pood digestion, strong nerves and perfect health take the place of these diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best that money can buy.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness, sick headache.

The Effect of It.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"Before man marries," said the cynical girl, "he swears to love you always."

"And after that?"

"After marriage he simply swears."

SWAMP-ROOT. Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of the wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, NY

American heiresses who are looking for foreign husbands with a title are respectfully reminded of the Sultan of Sulu. It is not likely he would object to enlarging his harem, and even a joint interest in a real, live Sultan, with an assured income, ought to beat the sole possession of the bargain counter princes and marked-down-from-yesterday's sales counts, whom American heiresses have been wasting their pin money on.—Tascoma (Wash.) Sun.

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SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price $2.75, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 60 cents for each 1,000 miles. THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL and WINTER, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black cheviot beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep, 15-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Baltic seal fur; upper cape fully trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braid; cloth button ornaments. This cape is one tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free cloak Catalogue.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

THE NEW BULL-PEN ELECTION LAW

Its Provisions as Interpreted by a Leading Democratic Paper.

The recent Legislature repealed the non-partisan election laws of 1895 and 1897, which guaranteed to every party the right to be represented on election boards by election officers of their own choosing, and enacted an election law more vicious than infamous Simmons Bull-Pen Election law that was in force before 1895.

The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7. That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

"TO THROW GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD"

Will but increase my pain," If you have thrown away money for medicines that did not and could not cure, why should you not now begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that never disappoints? Thousands of people who were in your condition and took Hood's Sarsaparilla say it was the best investment they ever made, for it brought them health.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache indigestion.

TICKETS GOOD FOR THIRTY DAYS.

A Cheap Excursion Trip to Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, by the Seaboard Air Line.

You can buy of any Seaboard Air Line Agent tickets to the Philadelphia Export Exposition at the rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip.

You can stop over at Washington or Baltimore, going or coming.

Your ticket will be good for thirty (30) days from date of purchase, only it must be used on or before December 2.

You can go by Norfolk and connecting steamship lines, or all rail.

Millions of dollars have been spent on this mammoth Industrial Exposition, an education in itself.

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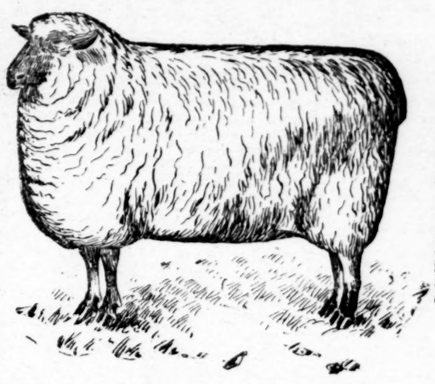

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Lv New York, Penn. R R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 00am
Baltimore	2 15pm	2 30am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 50am	9 00am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*6 00am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 50am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 10pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 15am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 00pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 56pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 36pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 00pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 36pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 38am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
ar Athens	1 15pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 50am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Ly So Pines	*12 05am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
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NOTICE.

I, W. R. Brantley, having qualified as administrator of the estate of Sherwood Brantley, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them for payment on or before the first day of October, A. D., 1900, or they will be barred by the Statute.

This the 12th day of September, 1899

W. R. BRANTLEY,
Administrator.

Sept 21-6t.

The Summer Season Should be Taken With a Grain of Salt.

The way to the seaside is by the Seaboard Air Line. Saturday and Sunday excursions from May 20th to September 24th to Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Old Point Comfort, round trip $3.50 via the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets will be on sale

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AN UNCONSCIOUS ALLY

I HAVE always had a remarkably large number of friends of my own sex. Lest this should lead people to give me an undue amount of credit for amiability and sweetness of disposition, I may as well state at once that I have a marriageable brother.

Being possessed also of a fair amount of brains, I was never for a moment deceived as to the nature of the affection lavished upon me by most of my female friends. But when my dearest chum, the girl I really thought loved me for my myself alone, told me she was engaged to be married to my brother, Fred, my grief and anger knew no bounds.

I had gone over to stay all night with Maud, and had laid awake till 3 a. m. exchanging confidences, and all the time the sneak never said a word about Fred. At last I dropped off to sleep and was just in the midst of a glorious dream, in which I was leading the cotillon with a magnificent man with soulful eyes and a bank account in seven figures, when Maud suddenly threw her arms about my neck, entirely shutting off my wind and scaring me almost into nervous prostration, and with a burst of tears confessed that she had been keeping a secret from me for two whole days, and that we were to be really, truly sisters, not just sisters in affection, as heretofore, etc.

I managed to wriggle out from under Maud's arm, and then I sat up in bed and said things. I don't remember exactly what they were, but they must have been pretty bad, for Fred didn't speak to me for a week (of course Maud had to tell him), and Maud herself went around looking like a suffering martyr whenever we chanced to be under the same roof.

I was convinced that I was the most miserable girl in the world after that, and the worst of it was that everybody, including Maud herself, thought that I was only mad because she was engaged first, an imputation which I need not say was entirely unjust.

I'm sure I could not see what Maud had done that was so wonderful anyway. Fred is anything but brilliant, and I never considered him even good-looking, while as long as mamma lives he hasn't a penny to his name except his salary, which is by no means princely.

But Maud! You'd have thought she'd landed a Vanderbilt or a poet-laureate the way she acted.

I pretended not to notice her airs and nursed my grief in proud silence, but I had no doubt that I was the most wronged and unhappy creature that ever lived, until subsequent events taught me that our affairs are arranged by an all-wise Providence in whom we may safely trust, no matter how dark our way may seem at the time. I shall never doubt the wisdom of Providence again.

To begin with, I found I was likely to get a lot of amusement out of this engagement. Fred was madly jealous of Maud all the time, though anyone could see with half an eye that she was simply mad about him and in deadly fear of losing him herself.

He would come home at least three times a week, pale, haggard and wild-eyed, a man bereft of hope. The rest of the time he was madly joyful and talked about Maud as if she was several degrees higher than the seraphim. It was enough to make a St. Bernard dog laugh just to see him.

I also found further consolation in the fact that his state of mind interfered seriously with Fred's appetite, that I got all the extra pudding and things that had always fallen to his share (Fred was always a greedy thing), and then Perecval Jones came from abroad.

Perceval was a millionairg's son, with a face too beautiful for words and a taste for Ibsen.

Of course all this made him desirable beyond most other men, but I must say the way the girls of Archerville made different kinds of fools of themselves about him was enough to disgust even a woman's rights advocate with her sex.

I need hardly say that I was smart enough to treat Mr. Jones with marked coolness. The first time I met him my behavior seemed to puzzle the pampered youth. The second time he appeared distinctly grateful. On the third he asked permission to call, and I went home at peace with all the world, even Fred.

For five consecutive afternoons after that I sat by the tea table in the back drawing room, attired in my best gown, expecting Perceval—in vain.

On the sixth he came.

"What a delightful surprise," I said gushingly. I was a trifle nervous from waiting so long.

"Ah, thanks," he remarked, looking disappointed.

And then mamma came in, and in spite of my previous warnings finished things by treating Mr. Jones as if he were Albert Edward or Mark Hanna or at least a royal duke. Mamma never could resist a millionaire.

Our visitor took his leave in less than half an hour, and I knew that unless I adopted desperate measures Perceval Jones was lost to me forever.

But I'm not one to give up easily, and after thinking hard thinks all night I finally hit on a plan and went to sleep at daybreak and slept till noon as sweetly and as innocently as a child.

Early in the afternoon I telephoned to Maud and asked her to go with me out to the golf links at 4 o'clock. Then I telephoned to Fred to meet us there and proceeded to make a fetching toilet with a light heart. When we reached the links there was Mr. Jones (he had mentioned that he was going the day before).

He was looking bored as usual, but cheered up when I treated him with haughty coldness.

I eluded his attempts at conversation, however, and threw Maud in his way whenever I could.

I was rewarded by seeing him seat himself by Maud's side and commence a disquisition on Ibsen as Fred came round the hill on his bicycle.

No sooner did Fred's eye light on the couple than he commenced to glare like a madman, and in spite of my innocent efforts to keep him away he wound up by being so outrageously rude to Mr. Jones that that gentleman was confounded and Maud went home in tears.

As for me, I went to bed happy. My plan was working to a charm.

A day or two later I got mamma to ask Mr. Jones to dinner and managed to have him take Maud out. That settled it; Fred treated Perceval in such an insulting manner that even he could hardly overlook it, and he left early, to mamma's distress and my secret joy.

After that I began to meet Perceval every time I went out of the house. No matter whether I walked or drove or rode a wheel, I was sure to encounter him before long, and he would escort me on my way, leaving me always on our return at the end of the street leading to our house.

"Since your brother, who is your guardian, dislikes me so, I cannot go to your home," he would say regretfully, and I would blush and stammer an apology. "But I must see you in spite of him." Perceval would add with a melting glance, and I would go home in the seventh heaven.

At last, after three weeks of this surreptitious courtship, Perceval could stand it no longer.

Poor boy, he had never known the bliss of trying for what he wanted. Before this it had always dropped into his lap.

But I couldn't trust him even then. "Oh, no," I said timidly. "I dare not, Fred would kill you if he thought of such a thing."

"Let him try," said Perceval valiantly. "I'll have you in spite of him. See, here is the minister on his porch, Rosamond. Come, darling, he will give me the right to claim you from your brother."

And before I knew what I was about I found myself in the minister's parlor being married in a bicycle skirt and pink cotton shirt waist.

Ten minutes later I walked into Fred's office, leaving Perceval waiting outside, looking a little pale about the gills, but with a combative gleam in his eye.

"Fred," I remarked coolly, as I looked my brother square in the face, "I want to thank you for what you've done for me. I'm Mrs. Perceval Jones, by your leave."

Then a smile of incredulous relief spread over his face.

"Gosh!" he ejaculated. "To think that the fellow actually wanted you!"

VARIOUS ARGUMENTS

Which Conclusively Prove That a Cow Is Always a Bull.

The soul-stirring problem of why is a cow a bull, a problem which has been before the thinkers for ages, and has sent its thousands to the madhouse, has lately received many brainy solutions, some of which follow. This one is a gem:

"A cow is a monosyliable; a monosyllable is one syllable; one silly-bull is a bull."

A shade less culpable is this one:

"A cow is half a coward; a coward is four-fifths a bully; four-fifths of bully is bull."

This one took refuge in Latin:

"A cow is a big calf; a big calf is a better half; a better half is a bos to us, and a bos taurus is our bull."

Another Latin scholar sent the syllogism:

"A cow is a tosser; a tosser tore us; taurus is our bull."

This is by far the worst in the bunch.

The next method of reasoning runs on the lineal descendant line, with very good results:

"A cow is a calf that is old; a calf that is sold is a small sale; a small sale is a bad goer; a bad gore is an ox's ire; an ox's sire is a bull."

Another along the same line:

"A cow is a heifer advanced in life; if a calf advanced in life it would be farther off a calf, and the father of a calf is a bull."

The tightest argument in the list is algebraic. Its conclusions are indisputable:

"Let x equal a bundle of hay; now, it will be admitted that any cow is capable of consuming a bundle of hay—that is to say, any cow is equal to a bundle of hay; therefore, any cow equals x. Similarly, it may be shown that any bull is equal to x. But things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other; therefore, any cow equals any bull. Removing the common term 'any,' we have cow equals bull. Which was to be proved."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WISE WORDS.

No one has a right to frown.—Selected.

Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.

There is nothing more daring than ignorance.

A generous action is it's own reward.—Walsh.

Hunger and cold may be borne, but injustice never.

It is hard to fight with passion; for it buys with life.

A happy bridemaid makes a happy bride.—Tennyson.

A moment of time may make us unhappy forever.—Gay.

A good heart is better than all the heads in the world.—Bulwer Lytton.

A good book is the best of friends, the same to-day and forever.—Martin Tupper.

The age of persecution includes everything this side of eternity.—Socrates Smith.

Sympathy, a cheap commodity which is sometimes hard to get.—The Devil's Dictionary.

If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much as to be out of danger?

For to cast away a virtuous friend, I call as bad as to cast away one's own wife, which one loves best.

A great poet, like a great peak, must sometimes be allowed to have his head in the clouds.—Augustine Birrell.

A good cause needs not to be patroned by passions; it can sustain itself upon a temperate dispute.—Sir T. Browne.

All politeness is owing to liberty. We polish one another and rub off our corners and rough sides by a sort of amicable collision. To restrain this is inevitably to bring a rust upon men's understandings.

Late to Bed and Early to Rise.

Queen Wilhelmina goes to bed at eleven and gets up very early. Her first toilet is a quick one, for it is merely a preparation for a good, brisk walk in the park. On these excursions she wears a rough woolen "mante" made like those of the Freisland peasants. When she comes it from her exercise she has a cup of chocolate in her room and then makes an elaborate toilet.

FARM TOPICS

Quack Grass Among Berry Bushes.

Quack grass is hard enough to kill when the ground is clear from other growth. When it gets a lodgment in plantations of berry bushes of any kind, the best thing that can be done is to remove bushes, taking care not to get any quack roots mixed with those of the bushes, and then cultivate the whole surface thoroughly all through one season. After this the land may be replanted so as to grow berries again. Most of the berry bushes grow in clumps, and the quack shoots come up between the stems. It is impossible by cultivation between the rows to prevent land full of quack roots from becoming a sod where the cultivator does not reach. There is also danger if quack grass is allowed on any part of the farm that its roots will attach themselves to harrows and cultivators, and thus be scattered everywhere. We remember finding in cutting a potato for seed that a quack root had run through the tuber, so that when gathered it had to be broken off. If that quack root had not been detected it would undoubtedly have made a fresh plantation of this pest where the potato set was planted. —Boston Cultivator.

Summer Shelter and Shade For Hogs.

By far too many farmers follow the plan of not providing any shelter for their hogs while at pasture, but force them to root up a space in a fence corner or some other equally undesirable place in their attempt to escape the direct rays of the sun or pelting storms. While they can and do stand the heat and the chilly storms it is at the expense and loss of the owner. By providing even a cheap and temporary shelter much will be saved and comfort assured to these animals.

In Fig. 1 is shown a cheap shelter,

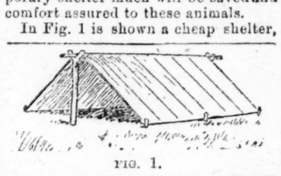

FIG. 1.

devised by L. D. Snook, for four or five grown hogs. The length of shelter need not exceed eight feet and the length of boards on each side is also about eight feet, or sixteen-foot boards may be sawed in two. The supporting posts should be four feet above ground and should be set firmly, as the hogs will use them for rubbing posts. The ground end of the sides should also be fastened down by wooden stokes driven in as shown. If the boards of these sides are fastened together by cleats nailed to the under sides they can be readily moved to the barn or placed against other buildings to serve as a shelter for some other purpose during winter.

A cheaper shelter is shown in Fig. 2. The roof slants toward the south, thus securing greater protection from

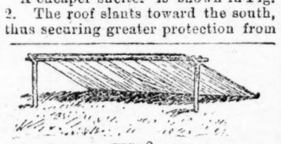

FIG. 2.

the rays of the sun. One will be greatly surprised to see the amount of time hogs will spend under these protections. When flies are bad a darkened inclose would prove profitable, as they could then escape from their winged tormentors. This same form of shelter will answer for sheep, but they are not so desirous of escaping the rays of the sun, as the common flies do not annoy them to a very great extent.—American Agriculturist.

The Poultry House.

After securing the land, the first item to be considered when embarking in the poultry business is houses. These can be built near without being costly, and should be erected in such a manner as to be comfortable and warm during the winter months.

The most important part of a poultry house is the floor; if this be not properly made, no matter how well the rest of the house is constructed, it cannot be suitable. A damp floor means a damp house. The floor should be raised full ten inches above the yard or outside ground. A good plan when the house is erected is to fill the house with broken stones, gravel or cinders to a depth of five or six inches, then three or four inches of good stiff clay on top, well rammed down and sanded on top. Cement or asphalt makes a better and neater floor; still, the earth floor, made of broken stones, etc., will suit just as well, besides being cheaper. All poultry houses should be perfectly rain-proof, so that the floor will always be dry; if not, the atmosphere of the house can never be pure and healthy.

In all poultry houses it is necessary to have one large door for the exit of the fowls. The position of this will depend greatly on how the house is situated. It is best to have the door where the inmates will not be unduly exposed to cold or draft, for if put on the wind or cold side of the building it will be hardly possible to keep the fowls comfortable. For example, in some districts the west or northwest winds are most troublesome and it is nearly impossible to maintain the comfort of the fowls if the doorway faces these troublesome winds. It is a good plan to have an open weather or scratching shed built adjoining the covering or protecting the doorway.—Farm and Dairy.

Worn by Marie Antoinette's Pony.

Everything precious in Paris seems to come to the Hotel Drouet auction rooms at last, from paintings of the great masters and books of the great authors to the frocks of a stage favorite or the jewels of a dethroned sovereign. The other day the bridle which belonged to Marie Antoinette's pony was sold. The bridle is of leather, covered with yellow silk, embroidered with flowers. The headband descends low to cover part of the fringe which pet ponies usually wear over their foreheads; the blinkers are rounded and also covered with embroidered silk. The buckles are of gilt artistically chased. The pony which once wore these dainty trappings was used by the ill-fated queen and her children when they played at being peasants at Trianon.

The Manufacture of Caviar.

Formerly caviar was all imported, but now it is made in considerable quantities in the United States. The weight of the roe is about ten to fourteen per cent. of the sturgeon. The roe is taken from the fish, and thrown into tanks; it is then washed and rubbed through screens until the eggs are all separated. They are then packed in kegs with salt and kept cool until it is canned.

THE NEW LAWYERS.

Those Who Can Write "Attorney-at-Law" After Their Names.

Forty-three out of the sixty-one applicants for license to practice law were admitted to the bar by the Supreme court Thursday. This is a much larger percentage than last year, which was a veritable slaughter of applicants.

The court finished its examination of the papers much earlier than had been expected. The office list of those licensed, together with their counties follows:

Newton B. Boyles, Surry county.
Wm. R. Badgett, Surry county.
Roswell C. Bridger, Hertford county
Ralph W. Cooper, Sampson county.
Fanning Craig, Wake county.
Wm. P. Eichison, Davie county.
Frank W. Haynes, Yadkin county.
Walter R. Johnson, Bertie county.
John W. LeGrand, Richmond county.
Claude R. Moss, Clay county.
Thomas O. Rodwell, Warren county.
Benjamin F. Stephens, Robeson county.
Roscoe W. Turner, Pasquotank county.
Hiette S. Williams, Yadkin county.
John C. Wright, Wake county.
James D. Bivins, Stanley county.
Walter H. Woodson, Rowan county.
Isaac A Paifer, Burke county.
Bachman B. Miller, Rowan county.
Robert Ruark, Brunswick county.
Samuel E. Gidney, Cleveland county.
Clyde R. Hoey, Cleveland county.
Daniel A. Tedder, Mecklenburg county.
Leander M. Erwin, Buncombe county.
Wm. A. Baker, Buncombe county.
Thos. J. Johnston, Macon county.
Marion Butler, Sampson county.
John F. Newell, Cabarrus county.
John B. Spence, Stanly county.
Archibald M. Graham, Duplin county.
Wm. J. Bellamy, New Hanover county.
Zebulon V. Turlington, Johnston county.
William W. Mason, Orange county.
Willis W. Cole, Johnston county.
Elonzo B. Grantham, Johnston county.
Marcellus Wooten, Lenoir county.
Daniel W. Smith Anson county.
Nathaniel L. Eure, Nash county.
Arthur Cobb, Durham county.
Andrew J. Franklin, Swain county.
Luther M. Lyon, Wilkes county.
Rufus B. Wilson, Gaston county.
Flemiel O. Carver, Person county.

Tax on Lumber Dealers.

A correspondent writes to the News and Observer to inquire whether there is any difference made in taxing lumber dealers and saw mills in the revenue act. The act imposes a tax of $20 on lumber dealers, $10 for the county and $10 for the State. There is no tax on saw mills that saw for cash. The correspondent writes that he saws lumber on the share and sells his part of it. The attorney general says this makes him a dealer within the meaning of the law. The word "dealer" was substituted for "trader" in the law as it once was because of a decision of the supreme court that a "trader" is a man who handles merchandise without changing its form. Under this construction a lumberman who sawed and sold millions of feet annually paid no tax. To overcome this "dealer" was substituted and now every man who sells lumber as a business, whether in large or small quantities, is a dealer and is liable for the tax. The law undoubtedly works a hardship on small dealers like the correspondent, but the tax is upon the avocation and not upon the volume of business transacted.

Of Interest to Tar Heels.

President Kilgo writes to the Raleigh Christian Advocate that the number of students at Trinity, now exceeds 200, and the enrollment for the year will go to 250.

The Star notes the organization in Wilmington of the Worth Bagley Council of National Union Fraternal Insurance Association, with Mr. Jas. W. Monroe as president.

There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to the late Rev. R. L. Abernathy, D. D. He did a great work for education in North Carolina, and his name should be honored.

As noted some time ago the State Board of Education is raising the requirements for admission to the colored normal schools. The regulation keeping out all under 16 years of age knocked out 38 former pupils at the Fayetteville school and 16 failed to meet the scholarship requirements. Thus 54 were rejected and only 52 admitted. At Salisbury 2 out of 19 failed, and at Plymouth about 50 per cent. were rejected. Taking all the schools about half the applicants have failed of admission. This is because hitherto pupils have been admitted to the normal schools who were not properly prepared and ought to have been in the public schools.

The Laurinburg Exchange says work on the Scotland Neck Mills is going on rapidly and it will be one of the best built mills in the State. Twenty-seven tenement houses are also being erected.

At the Lenoir Confederate Reunion Hon. Julian S. Carr as a "patriot, statesman and philanthropist," the Charlotte Observer says. "Three cheers for Carr. I am for him for the United States Senate," cried a voice in the crowd.

Two men were injured in an explosion on the railroad near Troy Wednesday. Bryant Crawford lost both eyes and his body was mutilated. Mr Wood lost his right eye and his body was badly mutilated.

Mr. Herman Wilson, a popular mail clerk, is critically ill with consumption in Greensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bonitz, of Wilmington, while driving out Sunday afternoon were thrown from the buggy and painfully bruised. Their child who was with them escaped injury.

Atlas Chen said that if a man earns enough on which to live comfortably by himself he is earning enough on which to marry. This statement, thinks the New York Times, is most frequently made by women, while the wary man is in the habit of treating it with a doubt, which, though he knows it not, is but the promise of a larger faith to come. Nevertheless the average man is averse to marrying till he can see, or thinks he can see, his way clearly to the support of a wife; and it is not easy to persuade him that one and one make one.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

--No museum can afford to be without a giant. They stand high with the public.

Now is the Time to Plant Strawberries. Our free Publication tells how to make money out of them. P. Co. Strawberry Specialists, Kittrell, N. C.

I have found Piso's cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. H. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky. Oct. 1, 1895.

No Cure, No Pay.

Is the way Fadler's Eye Salve is sold. Chronic and granulated lids cured in 3 days; common sore eye in 3 days, or money back for the asking. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, 25c. box. J. P. HAFFEE, Decatur, Texas

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

USES FOR LIQUID AIR.

Many Different Ways in Which This Power May Be Utilized.

It would seem that certain uses may be found for liquid air in which considerations of cost are not so important as is the ability to obtain the effects in view. In warfare, for example, the possession of highly concentrated energy stores under control is very important. Liquid air can be rapidly converted into compressed air at six tons per square inch. This would probably be useful in the protection of high explosives. Compressed air is now used for propelling mobile torpedoes, or fish torpedoes, as they are called. Dirigible torpedoes either depend for power upon compressed air or the electric energies of a storage battery. Compressed air requires high pressures and very strong and heavy containing vessels. Liquid air can be stored without pressure or at low pressure, while its bulk represents that of air under 800 atmospheres. A storage battery would probably be from five to ten times as heavy as liquefied air in a receptacle for equal available energy. But no storage battery could be discharged at an equivalent rate.

Submarine boats and flying machines may yet find use for liquid air. In the submarine boat it could be evaporated by the heat of the surrounding water, and, after furnishing power, it would ventilate the boat. Before the final discharge it could be burned with oil in a fuel engine and yield power as a result. Moreover, control of the submergence of a boat could be effected by the use of liquid air, so easily gasified, to add to the displacement. The great feature of the application of such a power as liquid air would be its emergency value. By this is meant the ability to obtain at will a sudden output far beyond the normal. Animal power notably possesses this emergency value, and the success of electric trolley systems largely depends upon the fact that when needed the station can be called upon for a temporary delivery to any single car or train of a power greatly in success of the rated output of the motors.—Engineering Magazine.

—You can always tell a chicken's age by the teeth—that is, your teeth.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

—Light overcoats are out and so is the man who has to purchase one.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

—The man who has lost the use of his limbs can't very well kick.

Ayer's Pills.

Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. Of Druggists, or R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

CARTER'S INK
You deny yourself pleasure and comfort if you don't use it.

SALESMEN WANTED! 1 or 2 Good SALESMEN Berger-Wood Tobacco Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Unless something is done to decrease the present rate of cutting redwood timber from the California forests the supply will be exhausted within the next generation. The redwood is of slow growth, the tree not reaching a marketable age in less than fifty years, and then the timber is only valuable for telegraph poles and lesser uses of commerce, whereas if the tree is permitted to attain its full growth its timber may be employed for any number of ornamental purposes. The tree itself is particularly beautiful and is found only in California, where in maturity it is from twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter and reaches a height of from 100 to 400 feet. It is perfectly straight and for nearly half its height there is not a limb. It lives to the age of 1,000 years; some writers say 1,500 years, estimating from the number of rings around the trunk. The timber is largely used for wainscotings, panels and ceilings, and being of a smooth grain readily takes a fine finish. The lumber is shipped to the eastern states in large cargoes, also to Australia, New Zealand, India and to other parts of the world.

King's Chill Tonic Cures

Chills and Fever. Nothing else. Large bottle, small dose.
Not bad to take.
Guaranteed 50c. All dealers.
BURNELL & DUNN Co., Charlotte, N. C.

--Internal revenue receipts last month aggregated $24,429,880.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

---Maybe we'll get smokeless cigarettes yet.

What is Tetterine?

It is a sure cure for all skin diseases. It cures itch, tetter, ringworm, eczema, salt rheum, etc. Never fails. Nothing is "just as good." Don't accept substitutes. Try, and you will be convinced, as thousands of others have. If your druggist doesn't keep it, send 50c in stamps direct to the maker, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., for a box postpaid.

--The theatre hat must go—in fact, it insists on going --to the theatre.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

--A poet of the right stamp is one who includes return postage.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 25 for 5c.*

CURE YOUR HORSE
of Spavin, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Sore Tendons, Cuts, Kicks, Bruises, etc., by using
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
Also an invaluable remedy for man. When taken internally it cures Cramps and Colic. It is the *best antiseptic known.*
Every bottle is warranted. Sold by dealers and druggists generally. Family size, 25c. Horse size, 50c. and $1.00.
Prepared by EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass

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"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c., 25c., 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

SALESMEN WANTED: *Both Local and Traveling.* Big Salaries can make from Start. Permanent position. Pleasant business. Address NELLY CO., Morehead City, N. C.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE
A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh, Consumption, Hay Fever. All druggists, $1.00 W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Tops

DIXIE FITZGERALD, GA., gives away presents 1 to 20 dollars. Send postal for particulars.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Choosing a Wife
Is a serious problem. "If you put your foot in it," you'll know better next time. But when you choose your feet in
Red Seal Shoes,
You get a sole full of satisfaction that reflects comfort, economy and good judgment.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
J. K. ORR SHOE CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Just as in the case of practically every great scientific achievement, there has for some months past been an active course of speculation in various channels respecting the probable uses to which liquid air could be put with benefit to mankind. The X-rays came in for their share of this sort of discussion, much of which was uninformed, some of it harmful to the accurate judgment of the people, and some of it suggestive. Liquid air has been hailed as a great power agency and as a refrigerant, capable in either capacity of revolutionizing existing methods. Later developments have served to cast doubt somewhat upon these sweeping claims. It is found that there is a serious difficulty in the storing of the power, with an alternative of running grave risk of explosions or of suffering loss through waste. Thus far little progress has been made toward the general adoption of the liquid for either purpose. Meanwhile a new field for it has been opened—that of surgery and medicine. There is little doubt now in scientific minds that this new agency will prove of value in many branches of their work.

Would That He Could.

"Young man," said the fatherly individual, "if you continue at this pace you will shorten your days."

"Would that I could," responded the youth, who deals out ribbons ten hours out of twenty-four. "If I thought I could shorten my working days I'd try a mile-a-minute pace."—Chicago News.

"Major, believing it a good plan to provide for a rainy day, had taken the magazines from the pile of Companions, and removing a few copies of that paper, had placed first a waffle, then two or three papers, then another waffle, and so on until the pile constituted a sort of Youth's Companion-waffle sandwich.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

Carpets, 30c to $2.

Sewing Machines, $7.00 t. $27.

Chair 98c.

Fifty-one years ago, we began our present plan of doing business of selling direct to the consumer, as we found thousands of people living in all parts of this country who paid for their merchandise, were taxed for paying the big profits their local dealers were charging.

We then began selling everyone our own goods made in our own factories, consisting of everything you Eat, everything you Wear, everything you Use, everything landed in a home, in an office, in an hotel, on a farm, or in a barn, and we are saving money to-day for nearly two million people, who live in all parts of the world. *Our 964 page Catalogue costs us 65c to print and mail it free to everyone. It tells all about everything to Eat, Wear and Use, has 10,000 illustrations and quotes wholesale prices on 100,000 different articles.*

Our Lithographed Carpet Catalogue shows Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres and Lace Curtains in their real colors. Carpets sewed free, lining furnished free and freight prepaid.

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RICE'S GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT
CURE —OR— MONEY BACK
RHEUMATISM, PAIN, BACK, LaGRIPPE, CROUP and COLDS. Grandmother used it, why not you? It is the greatest medicine known. Sold by all druggists and general stores. Made only by GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CO., Greensboro, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $5 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES
THE GENUINE have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.
Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe.
Catalogue C Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases. Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. Insures Sleep and Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges when package is received. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

SEED WHEAT For SALE!

We again offer the cleanest seed wheat on the market, and from probably the largest crop yield in the State, if not the United States.

We had 355 acres in wheat this year, and the crop averaged 20 bushels per acre. Where we had a good stand, not winter killed, we had over 40 bushels per acre. One hundred bushels of our wheat will contain less cockle seed than one bushel of ordinary seed wheat.

Price $1.15 per bushel on cars at Charlotte. Bags hold two bushels and are new, no charge for bags. Terms: Cash with order.

Charlotte Oil & Fertilizer Co.,
Per FRED OLIVER, Pres't.
Charlotte, - - - N. C.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
GREENSBORO, N. C.
For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Prostration
WRITE US FOR
Our Illustrated HAND-BOOK.

TICKETS GOOD FOR THIRTY DAYS.

A Cheap Excursion Trip to Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, by the Seaboard Air Line.

You can buy of any Seaboard Air Line Agent tickets to the Philadelphia Export Exposition at the rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip.

You can stop over at Washington or Baltimore, going or coming.

Your ticket will be good for thirty (30) days from date of purchase, and it must be used on or before December 2nd.

You can go by Norfolk and connecting steamship lines, or all rail.

Millions of dollars have been spent—produce unknown even to attention, an education in itself.

Tickets on sale Tuesday and Thursday of each week until and including Tuesday, November 23rd, 1899.

Weeds Good to Eat.

Go out on any farm and see the farmer hoeing away at the weeds that threaten to choke his crop. You may hear him say things that wouldn't sound nice about the weeds.

The dandelion isn't the only weed eaten by people who know what's good to eat. Take wild chicory, the plague of the farmer. It makes one of the finest salads served, piquant, tender and wholesome. Charlock, or wild mustard, is another bane of the farmer. He doesn't know that as a pot herb it can give a soup a delightful flavor. The dockweeds—how annoying the whole family are! Yet the broad leaf variety and the curly leaf are used all over Europe as table vegetables.

There's pokeweeds, commonest of them all. In France it is cultivated. It takes its place with sage, thyme, parsley, and bay leaves as a flavoring for soup.

Everybody in America hates a nettle and can't see what use it is. In Scotland, Poland and Germany tender young nettle leaves are used as greens. The Germans boil it with other vegetables to give them a piquant flavor. Purslane is another weed that can be treated the same way.

Most people think milkweed poisonous. It is a medicinal vegetable with a delightful flavor all its own. The young leaves, when they are in just the right condition, are a cross between spinach and asparagus, and in a salad are delicious.

Sorrel, fetticus and chevril are looked on as field pests by ninety-nine out of every hundred farmers. The hundredth one picks the choicest leaves from these weeds and sends them to market, where they find a ready sale for salads to be eaten with game and for flavoring herbs—for herbs they are and not weeds.

A monument to Bismarck is to be erected by his admirers in Munich, Bavaria.

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life since 1868 has been a safe, sure, self-administered remedy for all cases of nervous, mental, physical debility. Its vitality and restorative decay in both sexes; positive, permanent cures; full treatment $5, or $1 a bottle; stamp for circular. J. JACQUES, Agent, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

MOLLER ORGANS from $45 up
Pianos for $195.
Buy direct from the manufacturer. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Address
M. P. MOLLER,
Manufacturer,
Hagerstown, - - Md.

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SUCCESSFUL SHOOTERS SHOOT WINCHESTER
Rifles, Repeating Shotguns, Ammunition and Loaded Shotgun Shells. Winchester guns and ammunition are the standard of the world, but they do not cost any more than poorer makes. All reliable dealers sell Winchester goods.
FREE: Send name and address on a postal for 156 page illustrated Catalogue describing all the guns and ammunition made by the
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
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ASK EVERYBODY
TO SAVE THEIR TIN TAGS FOR YOU.
Schnapps **RJR**
The Tin Tags taken from **SCHNAPPS** and **R. J. R.** Tobaccos will pay for any one or all of this list of desirable and useful things, and you have your good chewing tobacco besides.

Every man, woman and child can find something on this list that they would like to have and can have—FREE.
Write your name and address plainly and send the tags to us, mentioning the number of the present you want. Any assortment of the different kinds of tags mentioned above will be accepted.

	Tags.		Tags.
1 Match Box, quaint design, imported from Japan	40	21 Six Rogers' Teaspoons, best quality	250
2 Razor, cape blade, good steel	40	22 Knives and Forks, six each, buckhorn handles	250
3 Scissors, 5-inch, good steel	75	23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	600
4 Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon	75	24 Remington Rifle No. 4, 25 or 32 cal.	1000
5 Salt and Pepper, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	75	25 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	750
6 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	75	26